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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/062,949	01/30/2002	Kazuya Uemura	16869S-042100US	4586

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TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP
TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER
EIGHTH FLOOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834

EXAMINER
SHIFERAW, ELENI A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2136	

DATE MAILED: 07/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/062,949	UEMURA ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Eleni A. Shiferaw	2136	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *01 May 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-12* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-12* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on

05/01/2006 has been entered.

Response to Amendments and Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments/amendments with respect to amended claims 1-12, and

presently pending claims 1-12, filed on 05/01/2006 have been fully considered but are not

persuasive.

The applicant's argument concerns Coulthard and Nishikado failure to disclose

"… discrimination information that **can be** discriminated only by a specific user who

inputted the discriminating information, Remark page 8 par. 4" as recited in claims 1, 2,

and 10-12. The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant's contentions because

the phrase/word "**can be**" leaves the possibility that other person/store clerk of Nishikado

discriminate/verify the user discrimination data (Nishikado col. 25 lines 11-38, col. 11

lines 46-49 and col. 26 lines 7-42). Using the fact that "**can be**", it is possible for the third

person to discriminate user verification information inputted by the user, it is clear that

the combination of Coulthard and Nishikado do in fact teach "discrimination information

that **can be** discriminated only by a specific user who inputted the discriminating

information" as recited in claims 1, 2, and 10-12. And sufficient motivation to combine

Coulthard and Nishikado is provided in the Office Action mailed on 12/12/2005.

Based on the arguments set forth by the examiner above, the dependent claims stand

rejected.

Accordingly, rejections for claims 1-12 are respectfully maintained

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-3, 5, 7, and 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Coulthard et al. (Coulthard, Pub. No.: US 2002/0059364 A1) in view

of Nishikado et al. (Nishikado, Patent No.: US 6,572,025 B1).

As per claim 1, Coulthard teaches an authenticity output method of outputting a

verification result of authenticity based on digital data, comprising the steps of:

registering information into a personal table for verification (3 par. [0049-0050], page

4 par. 0063 lines 6-8);

verifying the authenticity based on the digital data (page 3 par. 0050); and

when the verification result of the authenticity based on the digital data is

outputted (page

2 par. [0044-0046]), reading out the information registered in said personal table for

verification (page 3 par. 0050) and outputting said information with said verification

result on the display screen (page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9).

Coulthard fails to teach the displaying discrimination information that can be

discriminated only by a specific user as amended.

However Nishikado discloses receiving/registering discrimination information

(*i.e. user's name, face picture, physical signature*), wherein discriminating information

can be discriminated only by a specific user who inputted the discriminating information

(col. 25 lines 11-38, and col. 11 lines 46-49); and displaying the discrimination

information that discriminates specific user to authenticate a user by comparing the

inputted and displayed user's picture, physical signature and name with the one registered

and displayed on the screen (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to display discrimination information that is specific to

individual users by replacing information display window 108 of Coulthard because it

would further enhance security. One would have been motivated to incorporate the

teachings of Nishikado within the system of Coulthard because it authenticate by

displaying user's picture, and signature that is unique to the user (col. 26 lines 27-41 and

col. 29 lines 36-51).

As per claim 2, Coulthard teaches an authenticity output method of outputting a

verification result of authenticity based on digital data, comprising the steps of:

registering the received information into a personal table for verification of a server

connected to a network (page 3 par. [0049-0050], page 4 par. 0063 lines 6-8);

requesting the verification of the authenticity based on the digital data to said server

by a client connected to said network (fig. 4 element 134);

in said server, verifying the authenticity based on the digital data (fig. 4 element 136,

and page 3 par. 0050);

in said server, reading out the information registered in said personal table for

verification and sending said information to said client in accordance with said

verification result (page 3 par. 0050, and page 5 par. 0079); and

outputting by said client the information together with verification result and which

was sent from said server onto a display screen (page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9).

Coulthard fails to teach the displaying discrimination information that can be

discriminated only by a specific user as amended.

However Nishikado discloses registering discrimination information (*i.e. user's

name, face picture, physical signature*), wherein discriminating information can be

discriminated only by a specific user who inputted the discriminating information (col. 25

lines 11-38, and col. 11 lines 46-49); and displaying the discrimination information that

discriminates specific user to authenticate a user by comparing the inputted and displayed

user's picture, physical signature and name with the one registered and displayed on the

screen (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to display discrimination information that is specific to

individual users by replacing information display window 108 of Coulthard because it

would further enhance security. One would have been motivated to incorporate the

teachings of Nishikado within the system of Coulthard because it authenticate by

displaying user's picture, and signature that is unique to the user (col. 26 lines 27-41 and

col. 29 lines 36-51).

As per claim 10, an authenticity output apparatus for outputting a verification result of

authenticity based on digital data, comprising:

an information registration processing unit for registering information which is

outputted together with the verification result of the authenticity based on the digital data

into a personal table for verification (3 par. [0049-0050], page 4 par. 0063 lines 6-8); and

an information output processing unit for verifying the authenticity based on the

digital data (fig. 4 element 136, and page 3 par. 0050), and when the verification result of

the authenticity based on said digital data is outputted, reading out the information

registered in said personal table for verification (page 3 par. 0050, and page 5 par. 0079),

and outputting said information onto a display screen (page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9).

Coulthard fails to teach the displaying discrimination information that can be

discriminated only by a specific user as amended.

However Nishikado discloses registering discrimination information (*i.e. user's name, face picture, physical signature*), wherein discriminating information can be discriminated only by a specific user who inputted the discriminating information (col. 25 lines 11-38, and col. 11 lines 46-49); and displaying the discrimination information that discriminates specific user to authenticate a user by comparing the inputted and displayed user's picture, physical signature and name with the one registered and displayed on the screen (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to display discrimination information that is specific to individual users by replacing information display window 108 of Coulthard because it would further enhance security. One would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Nishikado within the system of Coulthard because it authenticate by displaying user's picture, and signature that is unique to the user (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

As per claim 11, Coulthard teaches an authenticity output system for outputting a verification result of authenticity based on digital data through the network, comprising:

a server which is connected to said network (fig. 4 element 124 and 139) and has an information registration processing unit for registering information (fig. 4 element 128) which is received by said receiving unit into a personal table for verification and an information output processing unit for verifying the authenticity based on the digital data (page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9), and when the verification result of the authenticity based on

said digital data is outputted, reading out the information registered in said personal table

for verification (page 3 par. 0050, and page 5 par. 0079), and outputting said information

to the network in accordance with said verification result (fig. 2 element 108); and

a client (fig. 4 element 139 and 138) for requesting from the server the verification of

the authenticity based on the digital data (fig. 4 element 134) and outputting the verified

result and verification result received from said server through said network onto a

display screen (page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9).

Coulthard fails to teach the displaying discrimination information that can be

discriminated only by a specific user as amended.

However Nishikado discloses registering discrimination information (*i.e. user's*

name, face picture, physical signature), wherein discriminating information can be

discriminated only by a specific user who inputted the discriminating information (col. 25

lines 11-38, and col. 11 lines 46-49); and displaying the discrimination information that

discriminates specific user to authenticate a user by comparing the inputted and displayed

user's picture, physical signature and name with the one registered and displayed on the

screen (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to display discrimination information that is specific to

individual users by replacing information display window 108 of Coulthard because it

would further enhance security. One would have been motivated to incorporate the

teachings of Nishikado within the system of Coulthard because it authenticate by

displaying user's picture, and signature that is unique to the user (col. 26 lines 27-41 and

col. 29 lines 36-51).

As per claim 12, Coulthard teaches a program for allowing a computer to function as an authenticity output apparatus for outputting a verification result of authenticity based on digital data, wherein

said program allows the computer to function as an information registration processing unit for registering information (page 2-3 par. [0048-0050]) which is received by said receiving unit into a personal table for verification (page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9) and an information output processing unit for verifying the authenticity based on the digital data, and when said verification result is outputted, reading out the information registered in said personal table for verification (fig. 4 element 136, and page 3 par. 0050), and outputting said information together with said verification result page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9).

Coulthard fails to teach the displaying discrimination information that can be discriminated only by a specific user as amended.

However Nishikado discloses registering discrimination information (*i.e. user's name, face picture, physical signature*), wherein discriminating information can be discriminated only by a specific user who inputted the discriminating information (col. 25 lines 11-38, and col. 11 lines 46-49); and displaying the discrimination information that discriminates specific user to authenticate a user by comparing the inputted and displayed user's picture, physical signature and name with the one registered and displayed on the screen (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to display discrimination information that is specific to individual users by replacing information display window 108 of Coulthard because it would further enhance security. One would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Nishikado within the system of Coulthard because it authenticate by displaying user's picture, and signature that is unique to the user (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

As per claim 3, Coulthard and Nishikado teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition the combination teach a method, wherein the discrimination information (Nishikado col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51) which is outputted together with said verification result is multimedia data which can be sensitively recognized, such as arbitrary character train information, image data information, audio data information, motion image data information, or the like designated by the user (Coulthard page 1 par. 0010). The rational for combining are the same as claim 1 above.

As per claim 5, Coulthard and Nishikado teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition the combination teach a method, wherein said step of registering a digital signature is obtained to the discrimination information (Nishikado col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51) and the obtained digital signature is registered into said personal table for verification (Coulthard page 4 par. 0068). The rational for combining are the same as claim 1 above.

As per claim 7, Coulthard and Nishikado teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition the combination teach a method, wherein said step of outputting when said verification result of the authenticity based on said digital data is outputted, then outputting the discrimination information (Nishikado col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51) registered in said personal table for verification to an output area which was newly formed (Coulthard page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9, and page 3 par. [0049-0050]). The rational for combining are the same as claim 1 above.

As per claim 9, Coulthard and Nishikado teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition the combination teach a method, wherein said step of outputting when a display screen for simulating a log-in dialog to a specific information processing apparatus is outputted, the discriminating information (Nishikado col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51) registered in said personal table for verification is read out and outputted together with said log-in dialog (Coulthard page 3 par. [0057-0058]). The rational for combining are the same as claim 1 above.

5.   Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coulthard et al. (Coulthard, Pub. No.: US 2002/0059364 A1) and Nishikado et al. (Nishikado, Patent No.: US 6,572,025 B1), and further in view of Freishtat et al. (Freishtat, Patent No.: US 6,317,783 B1).

As per claim 4, Coulthard and Nishikado teach all the subject matter as described above.

Coulthard and Nishikado fail to explicitly disclose a method wherein the registering step

includes encrypting the discriminating information.

However Freishtat discloses the well-known encryption as encrypting user's

discrimination data that is social security number (col. 5 lines 65-col. 6 lines 12).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to encrypt discrimination data when registering because it

is well known to encrypt discrimination data for security.

6.   Claims 6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Coulthard et al. (Coulthard, Pub. No.: US 2002/0059364 A1) and Nishikado et al.

(Nishikado, Patent No.: US 6,572,025 B1), and further in view of Tanaka (Patent No.: US

6,647,200 B1).

As per claim 6 Coulthard and Nishikado teach all the subject matter as described above.

Coulthard and Nishikado fail to teach outputting verification information to a

specific position designated by the user.

However Tanaka discloses a method, wherein when said verification result of the

authenticity based on said digital data is outputted, the information registered in said

personal table for verification is outputted to a specific position designated by the user

(Tanaka col. 20 lines 44-65). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of

Tanaka within the combination system of Coulthard and Nishikado because it would give

option to the user where to display the verification information (Tanaka col. 20 lines 44-

65).

As per claim 8, Coulthard, Nishikado, and Tanaka teach all the subject matter as

described above. In addition, the combination teach a method, wherein in said step of

outputting when said verification result of the authenticity based on said digital data is

outputted, the discriminating information (Nishikado col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines

36-51) registered in said personal table for verification is outputted together with specific

authenticity information in said digital data designated by the user (Tanaka col. 20 lines

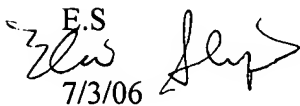44-65). The rational for combining are the same as claim 2 above.

Conclusion

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Eleni A. Shiferaw whose telephone number is 571-272-

3867. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00am-5:00pm.

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

E.S
7/3/06

AYAZ SHEIKH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100